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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/533,471	04/29/2005	Toshio Yamagawa	SIP-138-A	9423
21828	7590	08/14/2008	EXAMINER	
CARRIER BLACKMAN AND ASSOCIATES			LAI, ANNE VIET NGA	
24101 NOVI ROAD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 100			2612	
NOVI, MI 48375				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
08/14/2008		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

cbalaw@gmail.com
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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/533,471	Applicant(s) YAMAGIWA, TOSHIO
	Examiner ANNE V. LAI	Art Unit 2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 June 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-166/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 42 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claim 1 is provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1 and 8 of copending Application No. 10/801694. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows:

The claim 1 claims attaching an IC tag enclosed in a resin material to a motorcycle may be similar to claims 1 and 8 of the pending application, attaching to a

vehicle a resin member having a tag inside or attaching a tag to a resin member of a vehicle; also the motorcycle is a vehicle (of specific type).

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant would be prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application in the other copending application. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 20 is objected to because of the following informalities: The "vehicle ID" in lines 14 and 17 should be changed to the - - motorcycle ID - - . Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 5-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Tamai** [US 7,031,946] in view of **Calandrucio** [US 5,955,965] or **Takashima** [US 6,352,045].

In claims 1, 5-6, **Tamai** discloses an IC tag equipped motorcycle comprising an element formed of a resin material having transmissivity to electromagnetic waves; and

an IC tag integrated with the element including an ID code registered therein (fig. 15, col. 17, l. 16-48; motorcycle, col. 34, l. 2).

Tamai does not disclose the exact location where the IC tag is attached to the motorcycle. **Calandrucio** teaches an IC tag can be attached to a bicycle at a location near the handlebar area (fig. 1, transponder 5 with power supply 9) or near the seat area (fig. 2). **Takashima** teaches a transponder tag 58 embedded in a resin material of a lanyard member 54 that is engaged in a mounting portion 64 near the handlebar of a watercraft motorcycle, the mounting portion 64 can comprise a portion of an onboard motor (col. 4, l. 7-65).

Since Tamai discloses the IC tag is very small, it can be attached to a variety of products of small sizes (e.g. on a CD, on each wire connecting a computer to peripheral devices, col. 33, l. 6-18; or on component of a motorcycle, col. 34, l. 2-3), it would have been obvious the IC tag of Tamai can be attached to the motorcycle at any component at any location, whether behind the seat or near the steering handle of the motorcycle as design choice.

In claims 2-3, 16-19, Tamai discloses the IC tag is attached to a motorcycle or its component in the vehicle industry (col. 34, l. 2-3), therefore it would have been obvious the components such as the meter, the meter panel, the steering handle, the handle cover, the license plate or the rear fender could be a design choice whichever considered best places for collecting information from and writing information to the tag.

In claims 7-15, Tamai discloses managing life cycle of a motorcycle using the IC tag to store all activities regarding manufacturing stage, distribution stage, sale stage,

service stage, collection/recycling stage (col. 18, l. 20-46, col. 33, l. 19-col. 36, l. 18), therefore the claimed invention would have been obvious.

In claims 20-21, Tamai combined of claim 1 above discloses a management system using an IC tag equipped motorcycle comprising: a host server 60, a terminal (reader/writer 30a-30e) communicates with the server via a network (Internet 30), a database 61; the terminal and the server operate to update tag and database information (figs. 4-5 and related specifications).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3 and 5-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Maltseff discloses tracking tax payment for vehicle using RFID tag (abstract, fig. 3). [US 2002/0097282]

Wilkey discloses applying identification information to motorcycles for tracking purpose (col. 1, field of invention). [US 6,349,881]

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANNE V. LAI whose telephone number is (571)272-2974. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am to 6:30 pm, Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hofsass Jeffery can be reached on 571-272-2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AVL

/Jeff Hofsass/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2612